

THE WORLD'S COAL PRODUCTION.

The tenth annual general report on the coal production and consumption of the principal countries of the world has been issued by the British Board of Trade. The tables in the first part of the statement show, for a series of years, the total quantity of coal produced in each country; its value (at the collieries where possible); the average value per ton; the quantity produced per head of population; the number of persons employed in coal mining, the number employed below ground being separately shown wherever possible; the quantity produced per person employed; the quantity of coal exported; the excess of imports over exports, or vice versa; the total quantity of coal retained for consumption; the quantity of coal retained for consumption per head of population. Additional tables show, for the principal consuming countries only, the total quantities of coal consumed and the percentage proportions that are of home production, British production, and the produce of other countries. Tables are also included giving more detailed information with regard to the exports of coal from Great Britain, the United States, Germany, British India, and New South Wales, together with two short tables with regard to the consumption of coal for locomotive purposes in the United Kingdom and certain other countries, and the quantity of coal brought to London. Tables with regard to the production of lignite are given, also some particulars of the production of petroleum in the United States, Russia and other countries. The statistics are given in almost every case up to the end of the year 1902. Wherever possible figures are also given for the year 1903, but these are, to a great extent, provisional figures only, and subject to correction.

The following statement shows what has been the production of coal in the five principal coal-producing countries of the world in 1901, 1902 and 1903:—

	Tons, 1901.	Tons, 1902.	Tons, 1903.
United Kingdom	219,047,000 a	227,095,000 a	230,334,000 a
Germany	108,539,000 b	107,474,000 b	116,538,000 c
France	31,634,000 b	29,365,000 b	34,318,000 c
Belgium	22,213,000 b	22,877,000 b	23,912,000 c
United States	261,874,000 a	269,277,000 a	320,983,000 a
a Tons of 2,240 lb. b Metric tons of 2,204 lb. c Provisional figures.			

The production of coal in 1903 in each of these five countries was greater than in any previous year. The production of the United States exceeds that of Great Britain, but the production of Germany represents only about a half, and that of France and Belgium together about a quarter of the production of that country.—Coal Trade Journal.

LEAD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

As contributing data which may be of value to the lead mining industry we publish the following table of the production of pig lead throughout the world during the years 1901, '02, '03. From this table it will be seen that the Canadian production, at its best, is only about one per cent. of the world's total production.

	1901. Tons.	1902. Tons.	1903. Tons.
United States.....	260,059	259,780	266,691
Spain.....	166,792	174,936	172,521
Germany.....	118,862	136,703	141,558
Australia.....	95,000	104,000	93,500
Mexico.....	85,000	95,000	95,000
England.....	35,134	25,504	30,958
Italy.....	25,415	25,350	22,239
France.....	20,690	18,522	19,500
Belgium.....	18,444	18,050	20,015
Greece.....	17,502	13,840	13,075
Austria-Hungary.....	12,009	13,307	13,953
Turkey.....	2,200	3,622	7,493
Canada.....	10,300	8,335	8,121
Japan.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Sweden.....	968	826	661
Russia.....	400	300	400
South America.....	2,125	225	150
Africa and East India.....	100	100	165
Total.....	875,000	902,400	910,000

BRITISH V. AMERICAN MACHINERY.

In his recent report, Mr. Bjorklund, Clerk to H.M. Legation in Mexico, remarks that the supremacy of American imports is easily understood, as, owing to the proximity of the two countries, orders can be much more easily executed, and American manufacturers are continually introducing improvements in all kinds of machinery, whether for agricultural or industrial purposes. American machinery, however, is never so serviceable as that made by the British manufacturer, for when once the latter finishes his machine it remains unchanged for many years, and repairs are always to be had, which cannot be said of those of American manufacture. In this case, when once a patent has run out, a small alteration will require a new patent, and the machine being out of date is very often rendered useless unless the purchaser orders a casting to be made of the piece which is required, at a cost which is very often exorbitant for the extent of the repair.—Foreign Office, Annual Series, 3,332.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL CONGRESS.

Members are invited to participate in an International Congress of Mining, Metallurgy, Mechanics and Applied Geology, to be held at Liège on June 26th to July 1st, 1905, in connection with the International Exhibition. The subscription to the Congress is 25 francs (£1), and members should enter their names in that section of which they wish to receive the publications. The General Secretary of the Organizing Committee is Mr. Henri Dechamps, 16 Quai de l'Université, Liège.

The autumn meeting will be held in Sheffield from September 25th to 29th, 1905. An influential committee has been formed in Sheffield for the reception of the Institute, with the Lord Mayor as chairman, and the Master Cutler as vice-chairman. The chairman of the executive committee is Colonel H. Hughes, C.M.G.; the vice-chairman, Mr. J. Rossiter Hoyle; the hon treasurer, Mr. Francis Huntsman; and the secretaries, Professor J. O. Arnold, Mr. A. McWilliam, and Mr. J. Wortley.

McGILL UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Field Class in Mining of McGill University is just completing its annual session. The party, numbering about eighteen, started out a little over a month ago, in a private car furnished by the Grand Trunk Railway, and visited first—the magnetite mines, at Mineville, N.Y., the blast furnace at Port Henry, N.Y. (2 days); the anthracite mines and breakers of the Wilkesbarre and Scranton regions of Pennsylvania (3 weeks); the anthracite open cut workings at Hazleton, Pa. (2 days); the Sleetington and Bangor slate quarries of Pennsylvania (one day); the Bethlehem Steel Works (2 days); the Crucible Steel Works of America, Newark Works (one day); the American Smelting and Refining Company, lead smelters and copper refinery; Perth Amboy Works (one day); the Nichols Chemical Company, copper smelters and refinery, Laurel Hill Works (one day); New York subway and extension and Hudson River tunnels (one day); and Columbia University (one day).

As will be seen, the main part of the work was done in the anthracite region, where the party spent nearly two weeks in daily underground work in the mines of the Susquehanna Coal Co. (Penn. R.R.). Visits were also made to specially interesting operations of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. (road haulage and coal proportion) and the D. L. & W. Ry. Coal Co. (electric equipment). Several days were also given to geological field work in the neighborhood of Pittston and Hazleton. Following this more detail work, a number of brief visits were made to mines and metallurgical establishments, and, finally, to a few of the most interesting of the recent engineering developments in New York City. The party is in charge of Dr. Porter, Professor of Mining, assisted by Mr. J. F. Robertson, Lecturer in Mining, and for the geological part of the work, by Dr. A. G. Wilson.

THE CANADIAN MINING REVIEW IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Mr. E. Geoffrey Stairs, formerly employed in the head office of the Canadian Mining Review, has been appointed representative of the Review Publishing Co., in the Maritime Provinces, where he is well and favorably known.

MINING MEN AND AFFAIRS.

Mr. David Brown, formerly of the Oxford Copper Co., Constable Hook, New Jersey, has been appointed Metallurgist to the Canadian Copper Company, with headquarters at Copper Cliff.

The death occurred in Toronto, on May 3rd, of Mr. George Gooderham, for several years past prominently associated with mining in the West. He left an estate valued at \$15,300,000, his mining interests being valued at \$1,000,000.

It is reported from Ottawa that there is no immediate intention of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Congdon as Commissioner of the Yukon. The duties of the office are meanwhile being performed by Major Woods, as Acting Commissioner.

We are glad to learn from a recent letter that Mr. Geo. I. Waterlow, who last month underwent, at Calgary on his way to Rossland, a critical operation for appendicitis is making rapid recovery, and hopes soon to be able to conclude the negotiations of the proposed Le Roi-War Eagle-Centre Star amalgamation.

An Order-in-Council has been passed creating the Temiscaming Mining District of Ontario, covering the areas of the rich silver cobalt deposits discovered on the Temiscaming Railway, and a considerable district to the north. The head office of the district will be at Haileybury, and will be in charge of Mr. Geo. T. Smith, of Mattawa.

Mr. T. F. Kenny has been appointed Mechanical Engineer of the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Limited. He graduated from the Department of Mechanical Engineering at McGill University, in 1896, and then spent two years with the British Columbia Iron Works. For the past six years he was Mechanical Engineer for the Jenckes Machine Co.

The Vancouver Island Exploration and Development Syndicate, which controls the Victoria Mine, near Ladysmith, B. C., has elected the following directors: Messrs E. Dewdney, H. Cecil (manager), W. A. Stevens, J. L. Beckwith, Sam Erb, W. T. Williams, and R. T. Elliott. Mr. J. L. Beckwith was appointed president; Mr. A. Lindsay, auditor.

At a recent meeting, Mr. Warner Miller, of New York, and ex-senator of New York, was elected president of the Montreal & Boston Company, which is about to undergo reconstruction. It is understood that the financial affairs of the company will now be placed on a satisfactory basis, and an adequate sum of money will be provided for the continuation of development work and equipment of the properties.

A meeting of the Institute of Science was held during the month at Halifax to hear read a paper presented by Mr. M. V. Grandin, of Chetum, on the ore deposits of that district, which have attracted considerable attention lately. A paper was also read by Mr. F. H. McLearn, of the Dalhousie School of Mining and Metallurgy, giving the results of a detailed structural analysis of the Goldenville anticline of the gold measures of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Ross Thompson, well known as one of the pioneers of Rossland, who like many others in those happy-go-lucky-days made money and let it slip through his fingers again, recently went to the new gold fields of Nevada, where, report has it, his old luck has followed him, for he and his prospecting parties are said to have located this spring some exceedingly promising gold-copper showings, distant about thirty-five miles from Goldfields.

Assuming, no doubt, that the Rossland Miners' Union had already received a salutary lesson, as an outcome of the litigation consequent upon the strike of 1901, and, generously enough, not desiring to "rub it in," if the colloquilliner be permitted, the War Eagle-Centre Star companies have withdrawn the judgments obtained against the Western Federation of Miners, and the local Union, in consideration of the merely nominal payment of the sum of a thousand dollars.

Mr. George S. Waterlow, of London, a director of the Le Roi Mining Co.; W. H. Aldridge, of Trail, manager of the C.P.R.'s mining department; James Cronin, Rossland, general manager of the Centre Star and War Eagle Company; and A. T. McMillan, Rossland, manager of the Le Roi Mining Companies, with Mr. T. G. Blackstock, of Toronto, have been in Montreal in consultation with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy concerning the amalgamation of the Trail Smelter with the proposed combination of Rossland mines.